

PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS ENDS

Latin-American Diplomats, With High Government Officials and Members of Congress Are Guests.

FAREWELL ADDRESS

Adoption of Resolutions and Exchange of Courtesies Between U. S. and Visiting Delegates.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The second Pan-American Scientific Congress closed today with a declaration by its president, Ambassador Suarez of Chile, that the nations of America "were united in the noble desire of seeking political unity in the continent so that the nations which compose it may thus lend one another mutual protection and afford themselves better protection against foreign danger."

The city of Lima, Peru, has been selected as the seat for the next congress.

The congress adopted a resolution providing for the creation of an "intellectual Pan-American Union" designed to bring into closer association under joint leadership, the representatives of the Scientific Congress, sent by the twenty-one republics to the present congress.

Besides resolutions for scientific advancement between the South and North American colonies others adopted were:

"That the metric system be adopted in the western hemisphere.

"That Spanish be taught more generally in English schools and English be taught more generally in Latin-American schools.

"That the governments of the Latin-American republics be petitioned to further the closer co-operation of instructors and students.

"That the study of international laws should be encouraged the suggestion being made that teaching should be made the occasion for a universal peace propaganda and that special stress be laid on problems affecting American republics and upon doctrines of American origin."

Washington, Jan. 8.—The second Pan-American Scientific Congress met today in final session with the Latin-American diplomatic corps, high government officials and members of congress, as invited guests.

The program included action on resolutions proposed in sectional meetings, the usual exchange of courtesies between the United States and visiting delegations, announcement of the selection of Lima, Peru, as the meeting place of the next congress in 1921 and the farewell address of Eduardo Suarez, ambassador from Chile and president of the congress.

Berlin, Jan. 8, via London, 10:05 a. m.—The German newspapers display much interest in reports of the conscription crisis in England but venture no prediction regarding its outcome.

The Morgenpost speaks of the "British government's Pyrrhic victory," and says that the Asquith cabinet emerges from the struggle greatly weakened.

The Socialist organ Vorwaerts is disposed to think that conscription in the form proposed will be carried through. It says that a hard struggle is ahead, but if the war lasts, sober calculation will have to reckon with the fact that the present active resistance will be overcome.

The Post in a remarkably objective dispassionate leader, warns the German leaders against building up great hopes upon England's internal conflict.

Crises Adjust Themselves. It points out that crises have a habit of adjusting themselves and adds:

"What difference does it make anyhow if England really should have a crisis? Today's cabinet would go and tomorrow's cabinet would come and would begin where this one left off. England must wage war with all her powers to ward off misfortune and any new minister who might come would come with this feeling: Just as victory is certain for the ministry in parliament, just so will the ministry maintain itself before the people if new elections come. Despite all outcries of anti-conscription gatherings there is no evidence as to how English people today will resist conscription as strongly as they certainly would have done a year ago. English voters, along with their leaders, have learned their lesson. One must at least wait to see whether they will desert their leaders in such an hour."

INSULT TO INJURY

It was late and the old man sat disconsolately in his library. Tremulously, on tiptoe, his daughter approached.

"What is the matter, papa, dear?" she asked. "You are not angry—are you—because George—Mr. Popkins—asked for my hand?"

The old man patted her hand abstractly. "Oh, no! That's all right," he said, "but, confound him he borrowed my umbrella to go home with!"—Puck.

BRAND NEW

A pastor is telling this on a member of his congregation: "A good elder, hearing his young hopeful in a quarrel with a neighbor boy, went out to investigate in time to hear the following: 'You shut up! My mama's baby is just as good as your old baby said the neighbor boy.' 'Tain't neither,' retorted the elder's youngster, whose parents had recently purchased a new auto. 'You baby is a last year's one and ours is a 1916 model.'"

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

HOW WASHINGTON BECAME CAPITAL

The question is frequently asked as to how Washington came to be selected as the capital city of the United States. Next in importance to the founding of a free and independent nationality, and the inauguration of a supreme legislative and executive government, was the act of establishing a permanent capital. Before the location was decided upon there was a great rivalry among a number of localities to possess this honor.

The Government, for some reason or another, found Philadelphia impracticable. The first place to be seriously considered was a location near the falls of the Delaware river. A Commission was appointed to lay out a town in that section, and they reported their proceedings to Congress, but no further steps were taken to carry the resolution into effect.

Some were very strenuous for New York, and others proposed some convenient place on the banks of the Susquehanna. To the latter proposition Southern members, among whom was Mr. Madison, were unalterably opposed. A compact was then entered into between the Friends of Philadelphia and the Potomac whereby it was stipulated that Congress should continue to hold its sessions in Philadelphia for ten years, during which time buildings for the accommodation of the Government should be erected at some place to be selected on the Potomac.

From the beginning General Washington advocated the site which was finally fixed upon, and its establishment there was due in a large measure to his counsels and influence. Both Virginia and Maryland had each offered to cede a tract of land to the General Government for the establishing of a capital city, but by the act of March 30, 1791, Washington was authorized to select the site and mark the boundaries, and this did early in the year, and the corner stone of the Federal building was laid on September 18, 1793.

A more beautiful site for a large city could scarcely have been selected. The idea of George Washington was that the Capitol should be in the center of the city and that avenues should radiate from it at equidistant points. To complete his plan the metropolis should have a million of inhabitants, instead of its present fraction of that number.

Though not a seven-hilled city, Washington has, as well as Rome, its Capitoline hill commanding views scarcely less striking than those of the Eternal City.

The tradition goes that while a young surveyor, scouring the neighboring country, Washington had marked the advantage of this spot for a great city. The entire soil belonged to a few plain, easy-going Maryland farmers, who rode over it to Georgetown for their flour and bacon. One of these only, David Burns, was obstinate about making terms, and the subsequent rise of land in the western quarter of the city, which his farmhouse then occupied, rendered his little daughter in time the heiress of Washington, and confirmed his claim to historic consideration as the most conspicuous grantor to the national capital.

For procuring this choice spot on behalf of his countrymen, the President conducted the negotiations in person, and the purchase of the Federal city was concluded upon just and even generous terms. Each owner surrendered his real estate to the United States with no restriction, except that of retaining every alternate lot for himself.

The Government was permitted to reserve all tracts specially desired at \$125 an acre, while the land for avenues, streets and alleys should cost nothing. Thus the Federal capital came to the United States as substantially a free conveyance of half the fee of the soil in consideration of the enhanced value expected for the other half.

On the Fourth of July, 1851, the corner stone of that magnificent extension of the Capitol, which has rendered it the most superb structure of its kind in the world, was laid with splendid ceremonies, including a commemorative oration by President Fillmore, assisted by Daniel Webster, Secretary of State.

WHEN GASOLINE RUNS LOW. An ingenious suggestion for motorists whose gasoline has run so low that they have trouble in hill climbing:

"One sometimes is caught out with a low supply of gasoline through having to make long detours to avoid bad roads or from other causes. The supply can be made to stretch over this emergency by adding denatured alcohol or kerosene. Occasionally there is sufficient gasoline for the ordinary level road, but not enough for an unexpected hill.

"In this case the principle of press-

JANUARY



WONDER WEEK

JANUARY SALE



SALE

Wonderful bargains will be had this coming week for all those who participate in our special offerings. Everything in our store will be sold at a special price. Only Butterick Patterns will be excluded. We are unable to tell you about the many things that will be of interest. You must come and see for yourself. THIS IS A REAL SALE. We invite you to our store whether you buy or not, and we stand back of every article bought from us regardless of the price you pay. Some articles will be sold at prices that you would hardly believe were true if you did not see it with your own eyes.

COATS

In plain and fancy material, all this season's garments—Sale Price—

ONE-HALF.

Coats from last season, made from good materials, regular \$15, \$18 kinds. Sale Price—

\$3.95, \$4.95, \$5.85, \$6.85

Don't fail to see these.

SUITS at 1-2

All new this season. A few of our \$25.00 Suits are still here, new for this season, at

\$5.00 New for this Season

No goods sold for 1-2 price will be charged.

Dress Goods

An endless variety of dress

materials in wool and silk

and wool is here to satisfy

any taste. Trimmings and

linings to go with them all.

Butterick Patterns are the

best. Try them. Fashion

Sheets are free. Get one.



WAISTS

Lingerie Waists in very pretty styles—

\$1.35 and \$1.50 kind \$1

Silk and Lace Waists are greatly reduced. Come in and see them.

Alterations will be extra.

DRESSES

are all sold at sale prices—that should interest you.

FURS

are now at the lowest. It will pay you to buy and put them away for next season, and thereby save money.

Domestics

Best apron gingham, all styles, fast colors... 6c

12 1-2c and 15c percales,

36 inches wide, yd.... 11c

30c Nainsook 23c

12 1-2c and 15c gingham,

yard 10c

Towels, 9c and 11c

Plain Silkoline, 36-inch... 8c

36-inch figured sateens, for

quilts and curtains.... 17c

Table Linens and Napkins

Blankets, Quilts, Pillows, Sheetings, Sheets and Pillow Cases—all are sold at January Sale Prices.

36-inch Taffeta, black and all colors, \$1.25 quality, 98c. Satins, the same price. All colored 27-inch Messaline, 75c grade. 59c Crepe de Chine, Crepe de Meteor, Fraille, Peau de Soie, Grode Landre—in fact, all silks go at special prices.



Orlental, all silk Crepe, very heavy, 3 to 5 yards to the piece, \$2.50 quality... 69c Remnants of silks and Crepe de Chine, stripes and figured, some large enough for a waist. These are One-half and Less.

Underwear

Ladies' union suits, fleeced, medium weight Extra sizes included—\$1.00 and \$1.25 grade 89c Children's wool union suits, all sizes, \$1.00

and \$1.25 grade... 89c Children's wool vests and pants, 50c and 75c kind 38c Ladies' wool union suits, in small sizes—\$2.00 kind 98c

Notions

Hooks and Eyes... 4c Good Pins 4c Best Spool Cotton... 4c 5 Bunches Hairpins 4c

Best Dress Snaps... 4c Curling Irons... 4c Best Skirt Belting yard 4c



Outing Flannel

Our regular 8 1-2c and 10c grades now... 6c All styles of L. D. S. Garments reduced.

Children's Hose, ribbed 25c quality, 2 pairs for 35c.

Notions

2 spools darning cotton 4c Crochet Hooks... 4c Good steel thimbles 4c

Paper Needles... 4c 2 rolls tape... 4c Good elastic, yard... 4c Cubes of Pins... 4c

Paine & Hurst Dry Goods Store

Paine & Hurst Dry Goods Store

ure feed can be applied. Screw the can down tight on the gasoline tank and then sharpen a match to fit the ventilating hole in the cap. Blow into this hole as hard as possible and immediately plug with a sharpened match. Usually this will enable the driver to make the hill without further trouble. But if not, he can turn the car around and back uphill!"

HIS SANITY ESTABLISHED

A Philadelphia paper tells the story of two rival delegates at a political convention in one of the western states who got into a serious personal dispute.

"Oh, you're crazy," shouted one.

"I'm not crazy," denied the other.

"But you are crazy," vociferated the first.

"I can prove that I am not crazy, and that's more than you can do," came back the rejoinder.

"Let's see you prove it, then."

Whereupon the man who was accused of being crazy pulled down an inside pocket the discharge papers from a nearby insane asylum.—Youth's Companion.

WORKERS ALMOST PAID

Commenting on the comparatively small salaries allowed by congress for services rendered in the executive branch of the government and the more liberal pay of some of the officials, a man in public life said:

"It reminds me of the way a gang of laborers used to be paid down my way. The money was thrown at a ladder, and what

stuck to the rungs went to the workers, while that which fell through went to the bosses."—Washington Herald.

HIS LAST REQUEST

A Philadelphian on his way to Europe, was experiencing seasickness for the first time. Calling his wife to his bedside, he said in a weak voice: "Jenny, my will is in the Commercial Trust company's care. Everything is left to you, dear. My various stocks you will find in my safe deposit box." Then he said fervently: "And, Jenny, bury me on the other side. I can't stand this trip again, alive or dead."—Buffalo News.

WHIRLWIND, THE DRUMMER

They were talking about a promising young man who had failed to make good as a traveling salesman.

The first man said to the other man:

"It was queer about that boy. He seemed to be a regular whirlwind. His first trip was a rattling success, but all he brought back from his second trip was a bunch of fresh excuses."

"What was it you called him—a whirlwind?"

"Yes."

"I see. All 'whirl' at the beginning and all 'wind' at the finish."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

GROWTH OF THE Y. W. C. A.

It will be fifty years ago the 3d of next March that the Young Women's Christian Association

was founded in Boston, and on the 3d of next March this fiftieth anniversary will be celebrated all over the country in 1966 association.

During the fifty years the work has grown from one small association in Boston, started by a society of women to help self-supporting girls who came to the city seeking employment, to an organization numbering 342,948 members in America, owning millions of dollars worth property in buildings to which members come for recreation, to make friends and to study subjects ranging from those found in the curricula of schools from the grammar grade to the university. Some one has called the educational department of the Y. W. C. A. the "Greatest Women's University."

BEDS OF MANY PEOPLES

If there is one thing one would expect different nations to do in the same way it is to sleep.

With other nations, however, the god old British feather bed would be looked upon as the height of discomfort. The Japanese stretch themselves upon a rush mat placed on the floor, and for a pillow they have a hard, square block of wood.

The Chinaman, on the contrary, rises to the dignity of a bed. But what a bed! It is only raised a few inches off the floor, and though it is more often, than not elaborately carved in wood, it never has any soft mattress plac-

ed on it to take away its hardness. Like his cousins in Japan, the Chinaman is content with a plain rush mat in the place of a mattress.

Russian peasants believe in sleeping on their stoves, especially in winter, but delightfully warm as is his bed, your Russian peasant thinks nothing of crawling off it in the morning and breaking the ice outside for an early wash.

The Hun likes a feather mattress to cover him as well as to lie upon. The one on top is, of course, not so heavy as the one underneath, though it keeps him uncomfortably warm in the summer and warm enough in the winter.

French people make their bed and lie on it in very much the same way as we do.—Pearson's Weekly.

FASHIONABLE

"Did she get her \$17,000 damages from the railroad?"

"No; the jury decided that the accident was due to her extremely tight and fashionable gown."

"And did she find fault with the verdict?"

"How could any true woman find fault with a verdict like that?"—St. Louis-Dispatch.

CENSORS ON THE SEASHORE

Irvin Cobb, looking over an Atlantic City paper when he was there for the trial performance of "Back Home," was reminded of the fact the seashore papers are as

careful never to mention a drowning as a San Francisco paper is to avoid mention of earthquake, relates the Philadelphia Record, and he told of finding a story, evidently doctored by the censors: "Mr. So-and-So died of shock, in shallow water. The body was not recovered."

"This cottage," the agent said impressively, during the signing of the lease, "is just a stone's throw from the station."

"Good," said the man. "That will give us something to do on the long summer evenings."

"Yes!" said the agent with a puzzled smile. "Yes! How so?"

"I will give us something to do, I said, on summer evenings," the man explained. "We can sit on the front porch and throw stones at the trains!"—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

EVERYDAY ENIGMAS

Country butter, What ma calls a pot-luck dinner. Clothes in hot weather. Moujik haircuts for little girls. Sidewalk roller skating. Fat men wearing belts. Hat pins.

Picnic rag dancers.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

MAGNET THE THIEF OF TIME.

The magnet is responsible for a great deal of trouble with watches as any jeweler will tell you. "Never go near a dynamo with a watch in your pocket unless you are sure that it is made of non-magnetic material. This applies especially to the hair spring."